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## FOUGHT FOR THE QUEEN.

## REMARKABLE ADVENTURES ABROAD OF AN IROQUOIS INDIAN.

As a Sailor and Soldier in the British Service He Visited Many Climes, Battled in Egypt and Boasted in India. Ten Years Absent from Home.

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REMARKABLE family reunion has just taken place in Arkansas City, Kan. The participants were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Garen, of Anadarko, I. T., their two sons from the Chillicothe Indian schools and an older son, Peter Garen, who has been absent in foreign lands for ten years. This family belongs to the historic nation of the Iroquois, and though the members have associated much with white people, they still retain many characteristics of their race.

In 1880 they were living in a little hamlet called Caughnawago, on one of the Canadian Indian reservations. That year Peter Garen, a lad of 14, started with an uncle on a peddling trip. The two sold fancy articles of Indian manufacture and traveled through a number of states, making a long stop at Denver, Colo., and then going on to San Francisco via New Mexico and Arizona. The boy was ill used by the uncle on many occasions, and resolved to run away at the first opportunity. When they reached San Francisco an English fleet was lying in the harbor.

Peter boarded one of the vessels and enlisted. The squadron soon sailed for home, and during the voyage the little recruit suffered sea sickness, kicks, cuffs and many other disagreeable things incidental to becoming a sailor. He went on several cruises, touching at Liverpool, Philadelphia, Halifax, Portsmouth and London. At the last named place he was transferred to a training ship, and sailed for Hamburg, Germany, thence to New York and again back to London. A wound he had received from a Mexican while crossing the plains began to bother him, and, having served

three years with the navy, he enlisted in the royal artillery and was stationed at Hulse barracks for eight months.

Then the troubles in Egypt began, and young Garen volunteered to go with Maj. William's draft to the land of mummies and pyramids. He served as a mounted trooper in the Seventeenth lancers, and accompanied the Nile with Gen. Wolseley. His father fought under this same general in Manitoba in 1867, when the halfbreeds defied the Canadian government. Peter was in several battles with the natives of Upper Egypt, and saw many English soldiers perish from wounds or disease. When Gen. Wolseley returned to England young Garen was among those detailed as an escort.

After a brief time spent on English soil he was assigned to duty in the East Indies. He was placed in the field artillery, and stationed first at Calcutta and then at Singapore. His description of life in that country is very interesting. The temperature, he says, is uniformly high, and the air like a breath from an oven. The soldiers do their drilling before sunrise, and during the day lie in the barracks and have natives swing large fans over them. The natives receive two cents a day for this service. The inhabitants of the lowlands are small of stature and wear very little clothes. Europeans are often attacked with cholera in that country. From the draft of 400 men to which Garen belonged over half perished with the dis-

ease. It is a remarkable fact that during all his service in the army and navy the young American Indian was never sick an hour.

From Singapore he went with the troops to Burma, where he was stationed for some time. The horses used by English soldiers in India are obtained from Australia or New Zealand, and one day Peter was sent to those colonies for remounts. Returning to Burma he received a medal for honorable service and was ordered back to England. Arriving there he obtained classification as an able seaman, and sailed on the royal yacht Adelaide to Russia. He afterward visited Spain, Italy and Malta, and cruised in Scotch waters.

A few weeks ago his time expired, and securing his discharge he took passage for America. At Quebec he learned from an old family friend that his parents had removed to Indian Territory.

He thereupon started west, and on arriving at Anadarko was warmly welcomed by his father and mother. The three then went to Arkansas City to meet the two brothers who are at school. The reunion was a happy one, and the family spent a number of days together. They are fine looking people, and few would take them for Indians.

The story of Peter Garen's wanderings is remarkable, considering that he is but 24 years old, and that he belongs to a race which has been considered incapable of education or of self sustenance under conditions of civilization. Having passed through experiences equaled by few, if any, white men of his age, he also enjoys the distinction of being the only American Indian to serve as a sailor on the high seas. During his ten years absence he never divulged the secret of his birth, and his old officers and companions are today ignorant of the fact that an Iroquois served the queen faithfully on all the seas and on three continents.

Young Garen says that he has had enough of foreign lands, and that he will spend the rest of his life in America. He leaves in a few days for New Mexico and Texas, where he expects to find employment on some of the immense cattle ranches.

FRED L. WESNER.

## A NEW GALLERY OF ART.

Soon to be built at Cleveland—Some Manifest Bequests.

The city of Cleveland will soon rank high as an art center. By the will of the late Horace Kelley, one of her citizens, property valued at \$500,000 has been left for the purpose of founding and maintaining a national art gallery there. About \$150,000 of this is conditional upon the rejection of another bequest by the city, that of the privilege of opening a street through some of Mr. Kelley's most valuable real estate. As the opening of the street would benefit but a few, while the art gallery will be of general value, the city will doubtless decline the lesser Mr. Kelley's gift in the interest of the greater.

Mr. Kelley was left an orphan at 10 years of age with a modest fortune consisting of Cleveland real estate. His inheritance grew into a million dollars with the growth of the city and by the judicious investment of his savings. He was reticent and unassuming, a great lover of art, though not a collector of art works. He spent most of the later years of his life in Europe, and the picture here given is from a photograph taken in the Austrian Tyrol a year ago, and shows him wearing a Tyrolean hat.

Mr. Kelley's will provides for the incorporation of a society for the promotion of the fine arts under the name of the National Gallery of Fine Arts and College of Instruction of Cleveland, O., and directs that a suitable fireproof building be erected for the reception and exhibition of fine paintings, drawings and sculpture, either purchased, donated or loaned. A school of design and painting is to be established in connection with the gallery and supported in good measure from the bequest.

This magnificent present is made more valuable by the way in which it is given, in not striving simply to erect a monument to himself, Mr. Kelley has left the way invitingly open for other great gifts to the gallery. The late H. B. Hurbit, of Cleveland, directed in his will that after the death of his widow a large part of his estate, including his paintings, should be devoted to the founding and maintenance of an art gallery. He was a man of rare judgment and gathered the works of art now in the keeping of his widow with such a bequest in view. The collection has been THE HURBIT HOME.

Further increased by Mrs. Hurbit, and includes a number of old masters, besides many modern paintings of merit. There are no difficulties in the way of uniting these gifts, and it is understood the Hurbit collection will be given to the public as soon as the fireproof building provided by Mr. Kelley's bequest is finished. With the money that accompanies this collection is valued at \$500,000. It is now housed in Mrs. Hurbit's residence on Euclid avenue.

Besides the Hurbit donation, there is one by Miss Mary A. Warner, of Painesville, by which the city receives \$5,000 in money and a number of art works approximating \$35,000 in value. It is also understood that several other Cleveland people intend leaving their collections to this gallery.

The board of trust named in Mr. Kelley's will have as yet only begun to plan for the building. The site will be at some readily accessible point in the eastern part of the city, where there will be as much freedom as possible from smoke.

How Peruvians Keep Their Cows. The Peruvian cow "lives high." When a householder purchases a calf he has her conveyed to the roof of his residence, and there she remains until she is brought down as dressed beef. The reason for this peculiar style in dairying is the lack of confidence with which each man regards his neighbor. The old maxim of "safe bird, safe find" is thoroughly appreciated by Peruvians.

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## THE EUCALYPTI.

Useful Trees for Shelter, Windbreaks and Firewood.

Of the Australian eucalypti or gum trees some fifty or more species have been introduced and may now be seen growing on this coast. The different species range in size from small bushes or shrubs to the tallest trees in the world, stretching up into the air over 400 feet in their native land. Some of the species grow wonderfully fast, notably the most common ones—the blue gum (eucalyptus globulus) and the red gum (eucalyptus rostrata)—while some other species are of very slow growth. Some of the species are beautiful when in flower, others graceful and pretty in form and foliage.

The two most useful seem to be the ubiquitous blue gum and the red gum. They both grow rapidly, but the former has been reported as reaching an altitude of 100 feet the tenth year from seed. The blue gum is a rugged, upright, slender-growing tree, with little grace or beauty. Except in peculiar locations amongst other trees, the landscape gardener would find little use for it. Massed in groves or long avenues, its effect is often beautiful. Its effect is fine when massed on the tops of hills and when planted in rugged canyons to hide their nakedness; yet, as a rule, the gums should be flanked on all sides with lower-growing, spreading trees. Great blocks of gums on hilltops, with their perpendicular sides 80 to 100 feet, are striking objects in a landscape.

The peculiarity of the gums of most of the species, and the two above-named in particular, is that they will grow thrifflily in any country where the winter is not too cold. Cold seems to be about their only enemy. The blue gum is about as sensitive to cold as the orange. The red gum and a few others of the order are a shade harder. The high, dry, rocky peak, in the full sweep of the summer winds, will give these hardy trees support, and they will grow finely there if given sufficient foothold while young, and from that down to the lowest and richest, moist valley. They may also be planted in low, malarious swamps to evaporate the superabundance of moisture and to render the air healthy and wholesome by their somewhat unpleasant exhalations of balsamic odors. Their leaves and bark have medicinal qualities and are largely used as remedies for malarial affections.

For windbreaks these gums are good but rather costly, for the reason that nothing but spring crops, grass and hay can be grown near them, and these only on moist ground. A row of gum trees sixty feet high will starve out all other crops and trees within seventy-five feet of them. The same is true of nearly all fast growing trees. As shade, lawn and ornamental trees, the larger growing gums are seldom if ever advisable, notwithstanding we see thousands of them planted nearly everywhere they will thrive. They are most valuable trees on all parts of the coast where there is a scarcity of firewood. They make a vast amount of wood that is fairly good for domestic purposes. It is easily prepared when green. When cut they usually grow again from the stump. Immense quantities of such wood could be most profitably grown by planting these gums in waste places, such as lands too rocky and steep to plow, in ravines, around rocks, and on level lands too poor for anything else.

## The Texas Steer Must Go.

The men of the great central stock ranges no longer have any use for the long horned Texas steer. There is not one good point about him, except his horns of such length, strength and sharpness that a grizzly bear to become very hungry before it will attempt to make a meal of him. But the stockman cannot afford to grow steers simply to protect the herd from bears. The cowboys can do this much cheaper with their Winchester. He is no harder, nor more of a rustler for grub and it takes about double the time for him to mature that it does improved stock. The strongest argument against him is found in the live stock report of the Chicago market. There we find prime grade beef cattle quoted at \$5.35 per 100 lbs. gross. Texas steers in the same list are quoted at \$1.15—hardly enough to pay freight and stockyard charges. A large portion of the sage brush stockmen went back on the Texas steer long ago and have constantly bought the best pure bred bulls for their herds. Nothing in the blue blood line is too good for them, and they are reaping a golden reward. Others, not so well informed and of that economical turn of mind generally very costly in the end, persist in following the old beaten path. They do not want any of your fine haired, tender cattle. Old style is good enough for them. It costs exactly the same to raise a steer that makes beef selling at \$1.15 a hundred as it does a good grade that will sell for \$5.35. The wild Texan is also much more difficult both to herd and handle.

Lord Salisbury is the hardest worked member of the English government. Barely has the foreign office had so much business on hand, and Lord Salisbury has been reading and writing dispatches twelve to fourteen hours a day for weeks.

What to do with the vast quantity of silk now lying unsold at Yokohama is a topic which engages the attention of not only business men, but financiers in general. The quantity of silk thus detained is put at nearly 30,000 bales.

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